



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1898.

S. Brown Allen, of Augusta county, has secured the nomination for United States Marshall and Thomas M. Alderson for United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

The election of Hanna to the Senate from Ohio was a great disappointment to the Free Silver element. We do not admire Hanna with his winning ways, but when it comes between Hanna, a republican standing on the republican platform and McKisson, a republican standing on the Chicago platform, we would rather trust Hanna.

Governor Tyler of Virginia is happy because he is to have a staff of eighteen Colonels, whereas the Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall only had seven. Colonels are not exactly uncommon in Virginia. Still there will be general regret outside of Virginia because there are to be only eighteen Colonels on the staff. There ought to be at least eighteen thousand.—N. Y. Sun.

Major E. H. Barely, editor of the Lexington Gazette, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the 10th District. Major Barely was a gallant officer of the Stonewall Brigade, and has always been an earnest, consistent democrat, unless there was a little inconsistency in that Free Silver movement, for which he was not responsible, and he deserves well of the party. While we will not have the privilege of voting for him, we hope that he will receive enough votes to elect him.

The effort to increase the revenues of the state by placing an additional tax upon the farmers in the shape of a fertilizer tax will prove very unpopular with the farmers. Indirect taxes are dangerous expedients. The indirect taxes of the United States government which were originally intended to raise revenue for the government, are now used to oppress some classes of the people for the benefit of other classes.

The farmer pays tax on his property and upon nearly every article which he buys. Don't oppress him more by loading upon him an increased fertilizer tax. He will soon find it out, even if it is an indirect tax.

Back From the Klondike. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 8.—Forty-five Klondikers arrived here yesterday on the steamer City of Seattle bringing aboard from Dawson City up to Dec. 7. J. M. Kepner, John Burke and "French Curry" De Lorge left Dawson on that date and came through in record breaking time, reaching Seattle exactly one month after starting. "We passed between two and three hundred men on our way out, said Mr. Kepner. "Parties will be coming in every day now. The situation is better than it was two months ago, on account of the people leaving."

De Lorge said: "I cannot say exactly how much dust was brought out. I think it will run over \$100,000, and probably reach \$140,000. I know one man who brought out between \$10,000 and \$20,000 in dust. In drafts there was more money represented. One man alone has a draft for \$100,000, and others I know have large drafts. Perhaps the drafts will aggregate \$340,000."

All the returning Klondikers tell of meeting numerous parties scattered along the routes trying to push in. Some have dogs, while many are trying to drag their outfits on hand sleds. All are making very slow progress.

#### A REPORTED MASSACRE.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Jan. 11.—There is an uprising in the Seminole Nation, and 100 armed Indians are reported to have killed twenty-five residents of Pottawatomie county, this Territory. The Indians are seeking to avenge the recent burning at the stake of Lincoln McGee and Palmer Sampson. Seminoles, who were accused of murdering Mrs. Leard, of Mand postoffice. A special trainload of armed white men has gone to Earlboro, ten miles from Mand-

Excitement is higher than ever before known in the Indian Territory. South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 11. A telegram received here this evening by the train dispatcher of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad states that a band of 150 Seminoles is on the warpath and is leaving behind it a trail of blood. The message states that the Seminoles are avenging the work of the mob of whites who burned two Seminoles at the stake and that the infuriated Indians have already massacred 25 men, women and children.

#### HANGING OF DURRANT.

Remarkable Exhibition of Nerve by the California Murderer.

#### DIED PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

Sau Quentin, Cal., Jan. 8.—When William Henry Theodore Durrant died on the gallows yesterday for the murder of Blanche Lamont he gave an exhibition of coolness and nerve such as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the very last minute that something would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold and made a speech protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of friends upon some ordinary topic. His face was pale, his eyes were red but his voice was firm, and he stood as solidly as a rock while he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness to those who, he said, had hounded him to death. There was not a hitch or accident to mar the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence. The noose was adjusted, the trap sprung, the stout rope held and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of four feet, and five minutes later the murderer's body was cut down and placed in the coffin.

In spite of the exciting events of Thursday night, when Durrant was hanged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents until 11:30 p. m., he rested easily during the night, and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bade his guards good morning. Warden Hale had provided a new suit of clothing of dark material, and these Durrant quickly donned. He noticed the absence of the collar and necktie, however, and knowing full well the reason for the omission he asked for them, explaining that a turn down collar would not interfere with the noose. Then he sat down to breakfast and ate heartily. During the early morning hours Durrant did not have much to say beyond expressing a desire that no newspaper men should be allowed to see him. This request was complied with.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died protesting religion. But he died accepting at the last moment the comforts of the Catholic church instead of those of the Baptist faith, in which he was reared. Rev. Mr. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say that he thought Durrant innocent, and the condemned man declined his services unless he professed belief in his innocence. "Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Catholic church for consolation, and called upon Father Lagan a priest who had frequently visited him in prison to attend him. Father Lagan responded and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant remained in close consultation with the priest, and seemed to be deeply interested in the impressive ceremonies.

As the hour of the execution approached the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant grasped his son by the hand, and the young man then turned to comfort his mother, who cried hysterically. Durrant embraced her tenderly, and saying "The hour has come for us to part," put her gently away. The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room, where she remained until after the execution. The father, however, went to the execution room and, supported by two friends, saw his son meet death.

At 10:34 o'clock Durrant, accompanied by Father Lagan, appeared at the door of the execution room. He was followed by his father and a friend, W. E. Hale and the guards. The father and his friend walked around the gallows to the front; while Durrant and his keepers climbed to the gallows platform. Instantly on arriving at the gallows Durrant's legs and arms were pinioned and the rope was placed about his neck. The hangman was about to adjust the black cap when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given, and the doomed murderer spoke as follows: "I desire to say that, although I

am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity towards those that have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation—I am not, except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man, brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God, who is master of us all, and there I also expect to get justice—that is, the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great state of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

The words were delivered slowly and distinctly and without emphasis. The eager crowd of spectators grouped closer to the wooden framework, that they might not lose a word of what was being said. Not a sound could be heard except the even tones of the man about to die. Durrant had scarcely ceased speaking when the black cap was placed over his face. At the same instant Hangman Lunt raised his hand, the trap was sprung, and with a rattle Durrant's body shot through the opening.

In just 11 minutes and 28 seconds all signs of life had vanished. The body was allowed to hang for 15 minutes when it was cut down and placed in a black coffin. Then accompanied by the parents, it was taken to San Francisco. It is not yet known what disposition of the body will be made as Durrant's parents have been so far unable to secure permission to inter it in cemeteries. It is very probable that the body will be cremated.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

The Garden Spot of the Earth—Formerly of old Virginia, but now of the far West.

PAULOW, N. D., Jan. 3rd, 1898. As I have been requested to write a piece for the Herald, I will take great pleasure in doing so to inform you that I am still in the land of promise and will give you just also months experience in this state. I think this is one of the greatest countries that I have seen for a man with small means to get a quick start. But as I have come to this country thinking you can gather the money from trees as you do apples in the east. Do not think you can get it from a pumpkin vine or even from a gooseberry bush, for they are few and far between. But you want to break the prairie and farm the soil, there is where you make your money, as grain is yielded in abundance, and you are at the same time saving a nice home which costs you but little more, but each day is growing more and more into value.

I arrived here on April 2nd 1897, and before the first of August, I was the possessor of 320 acres of this beautiful prairie soil. I should like to stay among the yellow hills of old Virginia. I would have been old and gray headed and ready to die before I could have owned half the amount. But oh how I think of my happy home in the western plains I roam. But the great encouraging opportunities here within. Does not entice me to go back there again. My land has only cost me the small sum of \$1.25 per acre for 160 acres of which I purchased of the N. P. Ry. Co. and with one tenth cash, the rest in equal annual installments at 5 per cent interest payable at the end of each year. The other 160 acres was of government land only costing me the filing fees which was the small amount of \$15.20. I claim that my land is good as a piece of land as old Virginia ever saw, and there can be just as good land as mine got at a much cheaper figure by going further back from the railway track. But dear friends do not forget when you are in this country you are not among the hills, rock and stumps of old Virginia but you are out upon the level prairie where you can farm with much ease, and where you can raise your nine months experience of the climate, it is as follows: I never before in my life spent a more pleasant summer than the past one, although I dreaded the approaching winter to come but it is now here and what I do see just as fine weather as I used to experience in old Virginia. But dear friends do not forget to remember that I am living happy, having a good time, eating fat and juicy, so who would live in Dakota. I remain very truly yours, C. E. ROSENBERGER.

P. S. If there be any one desiring further information will be glad to hear from at Barlow, Foster county, N. Dakota. I will be pleased to give you all information in my ability.

#### EDITH ITEMS.

Meas. Frank Clem and James Hainman went to Lost City last Monday, January 3d, returned on Wednesday. Mr. Hainman expects to return to that place some time in the near future to accept employment at his trade, carpentering. James is an ingenious boy and we wish him success.

We have heard of spoken in connection with other school talk that Mr. McIntosh, Co. Sup't. of Schools may resign his office owing to other pressing labors upon him. We hope this is only wish talk, and that he has no such idea; for we are sure that no man is more interested in the schools of his county nor better fitted to look after the interests and advancement of the same than he.

It is an ill wind that blows no body good. And even the hideous noises of the hungry wild cats, heard so frequently about home of late have the salutary effect of causing some of our boys to do their counting and get home by daylight. Enoch Duncan killed a fine wild turkey a few days ago. Uuo.

\$100. Dr. E. Delch's Anti Diarrhoe. May be worth to you more than \$100. You have a child who is bedded down with diarrhoea, and you are losing sleep. Cures old and young alike. It is the trouble at once. Sold by L. R. Irwin Druggist Woodstock Va.

#### A Card to the Public.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5, 1898. I demanded of the Edinburg Sentinel the name of the author of the personal attack upon me in the issue of that paper, dated December 17, 1897. I have just been furnished with the name, but my pressing duties make it impossible for me to do full justice to this matter at once. I will say this much, however, that the name furnished is that of a life-time Republican, writing editorial attacks upon Democrats for a paper claiming to be the organ of the Democratic party in Shenandoah.

I desire to say to my friends that this personal insult will be dealt with as the exigencies of the situation demand.

Very truly yours, J. N. BRENNAN.

#### A Card.

To the Editors of the Sentinel: You have refused to divulge the name of the cowardly author of the editorial article, entitled "More About the Judgeship," and having so refused you assume the authorship of it, or ascribe it to the "Committee," that is supposed to control your editorial columns. The lampoon against the people of Shenandoah, as contained in that article, is one of the most unjust and vicious that has in recent years been committed to public print in the press of the county, and is totally unworthy of a man that has respect for himself, or love for his country's honor at home or abroad. Not content with assailing the character and reputation of persons interesting themselves in behalf of Mr. Tavenner, he arraigns those whose only offence was that they signed the petitions favoring Mr. Tavenner's election, the purpose of which argument being apparently nothing more than to create discord. The man that will thus slander the citizens of his own county, and take delight in attempting to sully his country's reputation at home and abroad, would most surely hide his face from the people he slanders and derides.

Indeed, all the author's statements in reference to character of petitions, of persons carrying them, and the classes of people inhabiting the county are too unbecomingly to deserve a passing notice. The general idea pervading the article is that Judge Newman's petitions were composed of names of persons eligible to sign, whilst those favoring Mr. Tavenner were composed largely of disreputable and dangerous classes. Any one who knows anything of the petitions of Mr. Tavenner knows the imputation to be utterly false, and that to designate a great portion of the petitioners as "vampires, leeches, tramps and idiots," is a malicious calumny upon a large number of the people of the county. Had those persons signed petitions of that writer's choice, they doubtless would have been considered good and respectable citizens, and it might be a matter of interesting information to know whether the signature of any voter has been declined, by those who pressed energetically the claims of Judge Newman.

That there are irregularities in the petitions of both applicants will not be seriously denied. Perfect precision and accuracy in petitions the dimensions of those of either applicant are practically unattainable. Each applicant had in circulation about sixty petitions, all carried by different persons, and presumably the same petition may have been carried by different persons. Some persons may have signed petitions more than once, the petitions being carried by different persons, some may have signed petitions of both applicants, names may not have been plainly written, errors made in taking an extra copy of the names from the original petitions. The undersigned does not pretend to know the initials of the names of a far smaller number. What the petitions of Judge Newman originally contained, the writer of this does not know, as they were presented in the form of a typewritten copy. Judge Newman admits some revision of his petitions. As presented to me, the petitions of Mr. Tavenner contained nearly 2100 names, those favoring Judge Newman nearly 1700 which number includes nearly all the colored voters of the county, the total difference being about 400. It is reported that Judge Newman's petitions contained about 1800 names, which increase may be due to error made after the petitions were submitted.

If there existed any intentional wrong upon the part of any one in placing the names upon the petitions of either applicant, the writer does not know it, and has no reason to believe that it was done and the imputation of the author of "More About the Judgeship," that the compilation of the petitions of Mr. Tavenner is to be accounted for by the character of some of the persons carrying the petitions, appears a shameful insult to the integrity of the people carrying the petitions. To overcome the difference of 400 by fraud would mean that not one but many must have joined in the conspiracy charged.

The respective friends of the applicants had by petitions undertaken to ascertain which of the two was preferred Judge Newman had expressed himself as not desiring the position unless the people of the county preferred him to have the place. But when I reached Richmond, I was surprised to find a representative of Judge Newman there working for the then incumbent. Information was received by me showing that letters had been written in advance by Judge Newman to legislators, attempting to enlist their support, that personal visit had been made to an adjoining county by him in which he secured the support of one or more of the legislators. All this was done before any petitions were presented. Soon after the meeting of the legislature, if not on the day of meeting, a representative from Woodstock in the interests of Judge Newman, was seen in the city at work for his choice. To me it soon became evident that some friends of Judge Newman only intended to regard the petitions in the event that they were favorable to the election of Judge Newman. My hands were to be tied, my mouth to be closed, until a majority of the members of the Assembly might be placed under obligation to support Judge Newman. Seeing the movement I took part in the contest. And I acted otherwise, I believe than that the will of the majority as shown by petitions would be defeated, unless those petitions should happen to show a majority for Judge Newman. In short judging the situation as it appeared to me, then petitions were to be treated as altogether right if they were favorable to Judge Newman, and altogether wrong if favorable to the election of Mr. Tavenner. Majority or minority, the lobbyists for Judge Newman in Richmond proposed to elect the man of their choice.

A number of friends of Judge Newman were present in Richmond in his behalf. Among them, two former Delegates, a former State Senator, were present in Richmond pressing hard the interests of Judge Newman, and doubtless every argument was used by them in his behalf, but after a partial calling of the roll in the Legislative Council, a friend of Judge Newman asked that the nomination of Mr. Tavenner be made unanimous, which was accordingly done. It is proper that I should state that in the interview quoted, I made no such statement to the effect that I had made up my mind as to how I should vote, but positively refused to express myself upon the matter of Judgeship, except to say that there was a contest in Shenandoah, the intimation in the article "More About the Judgeship," of a predetermined line in my canvass to attempt to secure for Mr. Tavenner the judgeship is also utterly false. He was not then an applicant, and did not become one until several days after petitions were being circulated favorably to Judge Newman.

In conclusion, I will say that it will be seen that the author of "More About the Judgeship," after libeling the petitioners generally of Mr. Tavenner, and two of them by name, after calumniating the party organization of the county, appeal is made for the law abiding people of the county to bring to naught the "ulterior designs" of the people he describes. It may be suggested to that writer that the people of the county are and have been supposed to control the affairs of the county, and that no one man, he may rest assured, has in the palm of his hands the destinies of this people, and that it may be confidently hoped the county of Shenandoah, notwithstanding the sad will of the author of the article "More About the Judgeship," will continue to have its place upon the map of Virginia. J. M. BAUSERMAN.

as not desiring the position unless the people of the county preferred him to have the place. But when I reached Richmond, I was surprised to find a representative of Judge Newman there working for the then incumbent. Information was received by me showing that letters had been written in advance by Judge Newman to legislators, attempting to enlist their support, that personal visit had been made to an adjoining county by him in which he secured the support of one or more of the legislators. All this was done before any petitions were presented. Soon after the meeting of the legislature, if not on the day of meeting, a representative from Woodstock in the interests of Judge Newman, was seen in the city at work for his choice. To me it soon became evident that some friends of Judge Newman only intended to regard the petitions in the event that they were favorable to the election of Judge Newman. My hands were to be tied, my mouth to be closed, until a majority of the members of the Assembly might be placed under obligation to support Judge Newman. Seeing the movement I took part in the contest. And I acted otherwise, I believe than that the will of the majority as shown by petitions would be defeated, unless those petitions should happen to show a majority for Judge Newman. In short judging the situation as it appeared to me, then petitions were to be treated as altogether right if they were favorable to Judge Newman, and altogether wrong if favorable to the election of Mr. Tavenner. Majority or minority, the lobbyists for Judge Newman in Richmond proposed to elect the man of their choice.

A number of friends of Judge Newman were present in Richmond in his behalf. Among them, two former Delegates, a former State Senator, were present in Richmond pressing hard the interests of Judge Newman, and doubtless every argument was used by them in his behalf, but after a partial calling of the roll in the Legislative Council, a friend of Judge Newman asked that the nomination of Mr. Tavenner be made unanimous, which was accordingly done. It is proper that I should state that in the interview quoted, I made no such statement to the effect that I had made up my mind as to how I should vote, but positively refused to express myself upon the matter of Judgeship, except to say that there was a contest in Shenandoah, the intimation in the article "More About the Judgeship," of a predetermined line in my canvass to attempt to secure for Mr. Tavenner the judgeship is also utterly false. He was not then an applicant, and did not become one until several days after petitions were being circulated favorably to Judge Newman.

In conclusion, I will say that it will be seen that the author of "More About the Judgeship," after libeling the petitioners generally of Mr. Tavenner, and two of them by name, after calumniating the party organization of the county, appeal is made for the law abiding people of the county to bring to naught the "ulterior designs" of the people he describes. It may be suggested to that writer that the people of the county are and have been supposed to control the affairs of the county, and that no one man, he may rest assured, has in the palm of his hands the destinies of this people, and that it may be confidently hoped the county of Shenandoah, notwithstanding the sad will of the author of the article "More About the Judgeship," will continue to have its place upon the map of Virginia. J. M. BAUSERMAN.

#### The Coming Woman

Who goes to the city while her husband is away, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting, and all the troubles of the most delicate of all kinds are relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system, and to keep the bowels regular. For sale by E. Schmidt.

#### EDINBURG NEWS.

The Misses Allison of Hagerstown, who have been spending a few weeks here, returned home on Monday. Mrs. Richy Stonebaker is making an extended visit to her parents in West Virginia. A Miss Mary Hoshour and Lizzie Wiley, of Woodstock, spent Sunday with Miss Len Riddleberger. A number of grapes passed through town on Tuesday, and caused quite an excitement. Miss George Cushing is visiting the family of Mr. Robert Leutz. Mrs. E. Leutz, who has had a slight attack of pneumonia, is improving. Mrs. Allen Ran, of Roanoke, who has been spending some time here, returned south this morning. The agent of Herman Wise was in town this week. Guy Maule of Laurel Hill is here attending Prof. Hottel's school. Mrs. W. M. Moore, of Front Royal is visiting Mrs. Helen Whisen. Mr. Snyder of the U. S. Church, has been holding protracted meetings here for the past week. He is assisted by Mr. Lawrence of the Tom's Brook circuit, both have delivered strong and interesting sermons. Dental Notice. Dr. T. F. Locke will be in Edinburg on Thursday, Jan. 20th, and remain one day. Room next to Joseph Holzman's.

No-To-Bac for First Cause. Guaranteed tobacco habit cured, makes weak nervous blood pure. Sold by all druggists.

#### JADWYN ITEMS.

People are generally well in this section of our glorious county. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Handrick made a flying trip to Orlando last week to Mrs. Handrick's parents. A young man of this place went deer hunting one evening last week, and lost a pair of good deer. He thinks he is a good hunter. Mr. Will Keller of Orlando, was the guest of Joseph Handrick last Monday night. Several young men of our place were out pelting in the neighborhood of St. Luke during the holidays and one lost a white glove with a red band around the wrist. The finder will be liberally rewarded by notifying or returning the glove to the store at Jadwyn. Misses Lillie Bauserman, Sallie Sam and Jennie Hinson were the guests of Mrs. William Goul last Monday.

The Childrens Aid Society will meet next Friday night.

#### A Reader.

Tried Friends Best. For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

#### A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

#### Buggy Repairs.

Wheels, Springs, Spindles, Pele, Shafts, Side Bars, Tires, Cushions, Tops, and all buggy repairs constantly on hand. If you want your buggy repaired in the best manner and at reasonable prices, call on Charles Fogal. Jan. 14th 1 yr. Woodstock, Va.

# JANUARY 15, 1898.

Horsey and Atwell

Will commence their annual Midwinter Sale of Clothing for men and boys

Over Coats, all kinds,

all prices. Suits all kinds, all prices. Everything a man or boy wears can be found at their stores that are late and up-to-date.

Their Loss is YOUR GAIN.

Merchant Tailor Work a specialty. Wedding outfits always on hand. They guarantee what they sell as represented or money refunded. One Price to all. Call and get a Bargain in a Winter suit or an Over coat for a man or Boy

Horsey and Atwell,

Woodstock, Va., and Winchester, Va.

Aug 2 '95.—11

#### A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old remedy, "Brook's Lung Bitters." It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. For sale by all dealers.

#### Fowell's Fort News.

Mr. Zach Taylor has put a new roof on our school house. Last Sunday Mrs. Susan Shippe's house was destroyed by fire. Nearly all she had was burned with her home, and she saved none of her clothing, except what she had on at the time. As she had no insurance her loss is total. Mrs. E. R. Smith has been suffering with pneumonia and fever, but is improving under the treatment of Dr. Hisey. She has been very ill. Our people have all stored their tea thinking that the recent frost might be their last chance for it. We would like to see some one who has stored tea. Mr. Howard G. Ladd, spent a night at Cross Roads recently with Lubliner & Bro on the Hill. Mrs. Burke has been very ill. Our hoop girls, who own scarcely any land, have hauled about a hundred dollars worth of poles to market. Some of them don't own a lot of land. No, where did they get it? We would like to see some one to tell us through the columns of the Herald what is the difference between getting hoop poles in this way and harvesting wheat or corn. It is a mystery between two days. Mr. John Rinker, one of our foremost wagoners, who has been hauling lumber, bark, &c., has stopped that business, and has been hauling firewood. Little Pod, son of the bride, is getting on his feet.

#### All Colds are Tainted.

All Colds are tainted with Grip when Grip prevails. 77 breaks up Grip and Colds that "hang on." 25c all druggists.

#### 1898. THE SUN. 1898.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE AND WITH THE PEOPLE. HONEST IN MOTIVE. FAIRNESS IN REPRESENTATION. NO UNLAWFUL PRINCIPLES. (TAKING INTO ITS ALIENATION OF RIGHTS AND RIGHTS PRACTICES.) The Sun publishes all the news of the hour. It does not allow its columns to be degraded by unclean, immoral or purely sensational matter. Historically, the Sun is the consistent and unchanging champion and defender of popular rights against political machines and monopolies of every character. Independent in all things, extreme in none. It is for good laws, fair treatment and good order. By Mail Fifty Cents a Month, Six Dollars a Year.

#### The Baltimore Weekly Sun.

The Weekly Sun publishes all the news of each week, giving complete accounts of events of interest throughout the world. As an Agricultural paper The Weekly Sun is unique. It is edited by writers of practical experience, who know what farming means, and what farmers want in a journal. It contains regular reports of the work of the Agricultural Experiment Stations throughout the country, the proceedings of farmers' clubs and institutes, and the discussion of new methods and ideas. It contains the Markets Reports, Poultry, Department and Veterinary columns are particularly valuable. It contains the most interesting and instructive material and other features which make it a welcome visitor in city and country homes alike. One dollar a year. Subscribers to get-up of clubs for the Weekly Sun. Both the Daily and the Weekly Sun mailed free of postage to the United States, Canada and Mexico. Payments invariably in advance. Address: A. S. ABELL, Company, Publishers and Proprietors, Baltimore, Md.

#### MARKETS.

WOODSTOCK, VA. Jan. 13 1898.

Wheat	30
Corn	20
Oats	10
Hay (any)	11
Sticks and shingles	9
Coal	12
Bricks	15
Chickens (old)	10
Chickens (young)	8
Poultry, new	9

#### Live Stock Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10. Swine—the arrivals this week were 16,543 head. The receipts are heavier this week, exceeding those of last week by 3,000 head. Trade is slow, and over 3,000 head. Good light far western hogs sell at \$1.00; light pigs, 3.70; 3.85; and roughs, 3.50; 3.60 per 100 lbs gross.

Sheep and Lambs—The market is weak for sheep and lambs, and values a shade lower. Trade is slow, and over 3,000 head. Good light far western hogs sell at \$1.00; light pigs, 3.70; 3.85; and roughs, 3.50; 3.60 per 100 lbs gross. Common to fair lambs, 50 to 75 lbs, 60c; good to extra 60c.

Cattle—Cattle are in fairly good demand, as to condition and quality, 3¢-6¢, and extra, 6¢, roughs, 3¢-4¢ per head.

#### CASTORIA.

For three cattle that strayed from the mountain on the line of Virginia and W. Va., five miles north of Liberty Furnace. One cow, white and red spotted with rammy heras, and a piece off of the left ear. She had a bell on when she left. One 1 year old steer and one 1 year old heifer. The steifer is a pale red with a few white spots, and the steer is a blue roan. Both have a piece off the left ear. Finder will receive reward by notifying JNO. S. PEER, Zepp, Va.

#### Wedding invitations printed, on short notice.

At this Office.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Castoria Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. G. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Agents for The Crawford Bicycle.